CATALOGUE OF THE TYPES OF GENERA AND SUBGENERA OF PSYCHODIDAE.

By William F. Rapp, Jr., Urbana, Ill.

In recent years radical changes have taken place in the nomenclature of Psychodidae, because the number of genera has grown from less than a dozen to 66. The majority of these new genera were erected by Doctor Gunther Enderlein, who, in my opinion, is slightly confused as to what constitutes generic characters. The late A. L. Tonnoir admirably summed up Enderlein's "Klassifikation der Psychodiden"[1] as follows: "As usual with this author, generic subdivision is carried to absurd lengths."[2]

The genotypes given in this catalogue have been chosen after a careful study of the original descriptions.

Subgenera are designated by an asterisk.

Alepia Enderlein
Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 94.
Type: *A. scripta* Enderlein 1936.

Bruchomyia Alexander
Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., Vol. 13 (1920), p. 405.
Type: *B. argentina* Alexander 1920.

**Brumptomyia* Franca & Parrot
Arch. Inst. Pasteur Afrique du Nord., Vol. 1 (1921), p. 283.
Type: *B. brumpti* (Larrousse 1920).

Brunettia Annandale
Rec. Indian Museum, Vol. 5 (1910), p. 141.
Type: *B. superstes* (Annandale 1908).

Chirolepia Enderlein
Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 103.
Type: *C. maculipennis* Enderlein 1936.

Clogmia Enderlein
Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 103.
Type: *C. albipennis* (Willist. 1893).

Clytocrus Eaton
Ent. Mon. Mag., Vol. 40 (1904), p. 59.
Type: *C. ocellaris* (Meig. 1804).

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[1] Enderlein, G. 1937. Klassifikation der Psychodiden (Dipt.). Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936: 81–112.

[2] Tonnoir, A. L. 1940. A Synopsis of the British Psychodidae (Dipt.). Trans. Soc. British Ent., Vol. 7 (1940), p. 62.

Colpopteryx Enderlein
Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 84.
Type: *C. undulata* (Tonnoir 1919).
Desmioza Enderlein
Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 99.
Type: *D. edwardsi* (Tonnoir 1929).
Dictyocampsa Enderlein
Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 100.
Type: *D. guttata* Enderlein 1936.
Didicrum Enderlein
Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 105.
Type: *D. griseatum* (Tonnoir 1929).
Diplonema Loew
Dipterolog. Beitr. I. (1845), p. 7.
Type: *D. buceras* Loew.
Eophlebotomus Cockerell
Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9), Vol. 6 (1920), p. 212.
Type: *E. connectens* Cockerell.
This is a fossil genus.
Flebotomus Rond.
Mem. Prima Serv. Dipt. Ital., p. 12, 1840.
Type: *F. papatasii* (Scop. 1786).
This is spelled *Phlebotomus* by many workers. Agassiz in 1846 changed the spelling to Phlebotomus because he believed the original name Flebotomus had been incorrectly translated from the Greek. See Rapp, Science, Vol. 99 (1944), p. 345; Vol. 100 (1944), p. 124.
Horaiella Tonnoir
Rec. Indian Mus., Vol. 35 (1933), p. 54.
Type: *H. prodigiosa* Tonnoir.
Kupara Rapp
J. N. Y. Ent. Soc., Vol. 53 (1945), p. 310
Type: *Kupara albipeda* Rapp.
Lepidiella Enderlein
Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 89.
Type: *L. lanuginosa* Enderlein.
Lepimormia Enderlein
Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 98.
Type: *L. tatrica* Enderlein.
Lepipneumia Enderlein
Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 92.
Type: *L. latefasciata* Enderlein.

Lepiseoda Enderlein
Sitz. Ber. Ges. Naturf. Fr. Berlin, 1935, p. 247.
Type: *L. notabilis* (Eaton).
Enderlein (Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 95) considers this a synonym of *Panimerus* Eaton.

Lepiseodina Enderlein
Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 93.
Type: *L. tristis* (Meigen).

Lepria Enderlein
Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 112.
Type: *L. squamosa* Enderlein.

Longima Eaton
Ent. Mon. Mag., Vol. 40 (1904), p. 58.
Type: *L. erminea* (Eaton).

**Lutzia* Franca
Bull. Soc. Portugaise Sci. Nat., Vol. 8 (1920), p. 234.
Type: *P. longipalpis* (Lutz and Neiva).
Enderlein (Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 110) says this is a synonym of *Lutzomyia* Franca.

**Lutziola* Strand
Folia Zool. Hydrobiol., Vol. 4 (1932), p. 195.
No type was designated by Strand when he proposed this name. He gave no reason for doing so. The following quotation is from the above reference: "Lutzia (als Subgen. zu Phlebotomus H. Loew) Franca, Bull. Soc. Portugaise Sci. Nat., 8, fasc. 3, p. 234 (1920), nenne ich Lutziola Strand n.n. (Psychodidae)." I consider the type to be *P. longipalpis* (Lutz and Neiva).

**Lutzomyia* Franca
J. Sci. Mat. Phys. Nat. Lisboa (3), Vol. 5 (1927), p. 23.
Type: *L. argentipes* (Annandale & Brunetti).

Marzypia Enderlein
Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 84.
Type: *M. plumata* (Tonnoir).

Maruinini F. Mull.
Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 1895, p. 480.
Type: *M. pilosella* F. Mull.

Mecysmia Enderlein
Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 108.
Type: *M. schoenemanni* Enderlein.

Microdixa Muller
Z. Morp. Oekol. Tiere, Vol. 7 (1927), p. 535.

Type: *M. similis* Muller.

Edwards (Entomologist, Vol. 61 (1928), p. 207) says that this is a synonym of *Sycorax*.

Mogisetia Enderlein

Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 94.

Type: *M. albifacies* (Tonnoir).

Mormia Enderlein

S. B. Ges. Naturf. Fr. Berlin, 1935, p. 248.

Type: *M. revisenda* (Eaton).

Nemoneura Tonnoir

Dipt. Patag. & S. Chile, Vol. 2, p. 27 (1929).

Type: *N. punctata* (Phil.).

Nemopalpus Macq.

In Webb & Berth, Hist. Nat. I. Iles Canaries, Ent. Dipt., p. 101, 1838.

Type: *N. flavus* Macq.

**Newsteadia* Franca

Broteria (Ciencias naturais), Vol. 17 (1919), p. 148.

Type: *N. papatasii* (Scopoli).

Enderlein (Deutsch. Ent. Zeit., 1936, p. 109) considers this genus a synonym of *Sergentomyia* Franca.

Notiocharis Eaton

Trans. Linn. Soc. London (2), Zool., Vol. 16 (1913), p. 427.

Type: *N. insignis* Eaton.

Panimerus Eaton

Trans. Linn. Soc. London (2), Zool., Vol. 15 (1913), p. 425.

Type: *P. scotti* Eaton.

Parabrunettia Brunetti

Rec. Ind. Mus., Vol. 4 (1911), p. 311.

Type: *P. indica* (Eaton).

Paramarmia Enderlein

S. B. Ges. Naturf. Fr. Berlin, 1935, p. 248.

Type: *P. fratercula* (Eaton).

Pericoma Walker

Insecta Brit., Vol. 3, p. 256, 1856.

Type: *P. trifaciata* (Meigen).

Pericomina Enderlein

Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 85.

Type: *P. opaca* (Tonnoir).

Peripsychoda Enderlein

S. B. Ges. Naturf. Fr. Berlin, 1935, p. 248.

Type: *P. fusca* (Macq.).

**Philosepedon* Eaton
Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Vol. 15 (1904), p. 429.
Type: *P. humeralis* (Meigen).

Platyplastinx Enderlein
Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 107.
Type: *P. solox* Enderlein.

Pneumia Enderlein
S. B. Ges. Naturf. Fr. Berlin, 1935, p. 247.
Type: *P. palustris* (Meigen).

Podolepria Enderlein
Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 105.
Type: *P. inornata* (Tonnoir).

**Prophlebotomus* Granca & Panot
Arch. Inst. Pasteur Afrique du Nord, Vol. 1 (1921), p. 282.
Type: *P. perturbans* (Meijere).

Psychoda Latr.
Précis. l. caract. gener. I. Ins.
Type: *P. phalaenoides* (Linné).

Saccopteryx Haliday
In Curtis, Guide arrang. Brit. Ins., 1838, p. 24.
Type: *S. fuliginosa* (Meigen) ?
This is a synonym of *Timearia* Schellenberg.

Sciria Enderlein
S. B. Ges. Naturf. Fr. Berlin, 1935, p. 247.
Type: *S. advena* (Eaton).

**Sergentomyia* Franca
Bull. Soc. Portugaise Sci. Nat., Vol. 8 (1920), p. 234.
Type: *P. minutus* Rondani.

Seoda Enderlein
S. B. Ges. Naturf. Fr. Berlin, 1935, p. 248.
Type: *S. labeculosa* (Eaton).

Setomima Enderlein
Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 100.
Type: *S. lithocolleta* Enderlein.

**Shannonomyia* Dyar
Amer. J. Hyg., Vol. 10 (1927), p. 117.
Type: *S. panamensis* (Shannon).

Sycorax Haliday
In Curtis, Brit. Ent., Vol. 16 (186), No. 745, 1838.
Type: *S. silacea* Curtis.

Synmormia Enderlein
Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 99.
Type: *S. chilensis* (Tonnoir).

Synseodais Enderlein
Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 92.
Type: *S. flavitarsis* Enderlein.
Syntomolaba Enderlein
Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 100.
Type: *S. complicata* (Tonnoir).
Syntomoza Enderlein
Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 88.
Type: *S. niveitarsis* Enderlein.
Telmatoscopus Eaton
Ent. Mon. Mag., Vol. 40 (1904), p. 58.
Type: *T. morula* (Eaton).
**Threticus* Eaton
Ent. Mon. Mag., Vol. (1904), p. 57.
Type: *T. lucifugus* (Walker).
Thyrsocanthus Enderlein
Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 103.
Type: *T. stellulatus* (Loew).
Tinearia Schellenberg
Gattugen der Fliegen Zürich, 1803, Tafel 40.
Type: *T. fuliginosa* (Meigen).
Tonnoira Enderlein
Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 106.
Type: *T. pelliticornis* Enderlein.
Trichomyia Haliday
In Curtis, Brit. Entom., Vol. 16 (186), No. 745, 1838.
Type: *Trubica* Curtis.
Trichopsychoda Tonnoir
Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, Vol. 62 (1922), p. 59.
Type: *T. hirtella* (Tonnoir).
Ulomyia Walker
Insecta Brit., Vol. 3 (1856), p. 261.
Type: *U. hirta* (Fab.).
Enderlein (Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1936, p. 84) says this is a synonym of *Tinearia* Schellenberg.
Xenapathes Eaton
Ent. Mon. Mag., Vol. 40 (1904), p. 59.
Type: *X. fraudulenta* Eaton.

ODONATA COLLECTED AND OBSERVED IN 1945 AT TWO ARTIFICIAL PONDS AT UPTON, NEW JERSEY.

By George H. Beatty, III, Merion, Pa.

During the Spring and Summer of 1945, the writer often collected insects of various orders in the Pine-barren region of New Jersey. On seven different days between May 20 and August 12, dragonflies were collected at two ponds near Upton station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Long Branch Division. All of the thirty-six species in the following list were actually captured or unmistakably recognized over the water or banks of the ponds. In the same neighborhood many interesting species have been taken, some within a few hundred yards and others as much as three miles away. These include *Progomphus obscurus, Gomphaeschna furcillata, Cordulegaster maculatus, Tetragoneuria semiaquea, Dorocordulia lepida, Libellula flavida, Agrion apicale,* and *Nehalennia gracilis.* They are not included, however, since they do not form part of the immediate fauna of the ponds themselves. Records of their occurrence and notes on their ecology are being published elsewhere.

The two ponds at Upton were created in 1931 when sand was excavated to build the approaches of a highway bridge across the railway, and are very close to both the railway and the heavily travelled highway. Their combined area, including the narrow sandy strip separating them, is about seven acres and they vary in depth from one to six feet. The smaller pond is fed by springs near its center and the larger one by seepage from an adjoining cedar swamp. The water of the latter pond is the color of strong tea and the entire pond is of quite different character than the smaller spring-fed one. It contains no submerged vegetation and very few emergent plants, while the banks are overgrown with *Kalmia, Vaccinium,* and similar woody shrubs. On the other hand, the smaller pond is fairly choked with submerged and, in the shallow portions, emergent vegetation and the banks are grassy. The bottoms of both are of white sand and small pebbles and there are narrow sandy beaches at various points about their periphery. Since some of the following species display a marked preference for one pond or the other, the designation "cedar pond" and "clear pond" will be used to indicate the immediate environment of such species. Other dragonflies were found only or chiefly in parts of the area between the ponds which were flooded by water from the cedar pond. Here were grasses, sedges, cranberry, *Smilax, Kalmia,*